

PONTYPOOL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1965

F. J. HALLINAN,
M.B.E., (Mil.), M.B. B.Ch., D.P.H.
*Area Medical Officer No. 7 Area,
Monmouthshire
District Medical Officer,
Pontypool Urban District*

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
PONTYPOOL,
MON.

APRIL, 1966



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PONTYPOOL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1965

Area of District	15,907 acres
Rateable Value (1.4.'65)	£1,088,879
Estimated product of 1d. rate (1.4.'65)	£4,325
Number of inhabited houses (1.4.'65)	12,831
Number of Council houses built during 1965	124
Population (Estimated mid-1965)	38,720
Number of live births (1965)	694
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	18.0
Number of illegitimate live births	27
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	3.9%
Number of stillbirths	21
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	29.4
Total live and stillbirths	715
Number of infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	14
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births – total	20.2
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births – legitimate	19.5
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births – illegitimate	37.0
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)	15.9
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	14.4
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	43.4
Number of maternal deaths (including abortion)	NIL
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	NIL
Number of deaths (1965)	467
Death rate per 1,000 population	12.1

Year	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase
1948	744	478	266
1949	740	531	209
1950	743	510	233
1951	697	568	129
1952	699	507	192
1953	683	466	217
1954	628	480	148
1955	563	510	53
1956	571	543	78
1957	593	475	118
1958	623	461	162
1959	569	471	98
1960	587	498	89
1961	649	517	132
1962	632	481	151
1963	675	512	163
1964	661	501	160
1965	694	467	227

PONTYPOOL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Councillors:

Chairman : W. C. CHIVERS, J.P.

Vice-Chairman : Mrs. M. STRICKLAND

Wards:

Garndiffaith:

G. MILES

G. W. MORRIS

N. TOWNSEND

Abersychan:

W. C. CHIVERS, J.P.

Mrs. V. M. GULLICK

Mrs. E. M. ROBINSON

Snatchwood:

S. W. BALL

Mrs. G. EVANS

E. H. PARKER

Wainfelin:

W. R. EVANS

H. J. ROSSER

G. R. TRIM, J.P.

Pontypool:

J. H. EVANS

G. M. DAY

Mrs. F. M. PROSSER

Mrs. M. STRICKLAND

Pontymoile:

W. L. JACKSON, M.M., B.E.M

Mrs. M. L. LEE, M.B.E., J.P.

Griffithstown:

C. J. R. IRVING

R. E. MOORE

Sebastopol:

H. BULLIMORE

Mrs. A. M. MOORE

New Inn:

A. C. JONES, County Councillor

J. W. HAYCOCK

Council Meeting—Last Tuesday in the month at 6 p.m.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The Public Health Committee is a major Committee and is comprised of all Members of the Council

Chairman: Councillor H. J. ROSSER

Public Health Committee Meeting :

Tuesday following the first Monday in each month. (August excepted)

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health .. F. J. HALLINAN, M.B.E. (Mil.).
M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (N.U.I.).
D.P.H. (Wales)

Official Address: Municipal Offices, Pontypool.

Telephone: Pontypool 3411 (Ext. 40).

Senior Public Health Inspector . . . J. M. WILLIAMS, M.A.P.H.I.

Official Address: Municipal Offices, Pontypool.

Telephone: Pontypool 3411 (Ext. 41).

District Public Health Inspector . . . B. GILFORD, M.R.S.I., A.M.I.S.E.,
M.R.I.P.H. & H.

District Public Health Inspector.. J. M. JONES, Cert. R.S.I.

District Public Health Inspector . . D. H. THOMAS, Cert. P.H.I.E.B.
(Appointed 9.6.'65)

Student Public Health Inspector. . . R. G. MORGAN (Qualified mid 1965 and left)

Student Public Health Inspector. . . D. K. SEABOURNE
(Appointed 6.10.'65)

Enforcement Officer J. K. CRAIK, Esq.

.. MRS. E. B. DAVIES

Clerk / Typist MRS. E. ARTHUR

The Senior Public Health Inspector and District Inspector D. H. THOMAS possess the Smoke Inspector's Certificate.

OTHER COUNCIL OFFICIALS

Clerk to the Council H. COOK, Esq. (Solicitor)

Deputy Clerk A. E. LUFFMAN, ESQ.

Treasurer and Accountant T. R. JAMES, ESQ.
(Retired '65)
E. A. KEELEY, ESQ.,
A.I.M.T.A. (Appointed
1965)

Engineer and Surveyor W. BROWN, ESQ.,
A.M.I.MUN.E., A.M.I.C.E.

Architect A. Y. PITTS, ESQ.,
A.R.I.B.A., A.I.Arb.

Parks Superintendent W. R. DADGE, ESQ.
F. INST. P. A.,

Housing Officer D. S. THOMAS, ESQ.

ANNUAL REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the
URBAN DISTRICT OF PONTYPOOL
for the year ending 31st December, 1965.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Pontypool Urban District Council.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

My annual public health report for this district for the year 1965 is presented for your information in the usual form.

This report has been compiled to satisfy Regulations 5(3) and 15(5) of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959, and the instructions embodied in circular 1/66 (Wales) dated 11th January, 1966, from Welsh Board of Health.

General Comments

It was again an uneventful year as regards the occurrence of any serious notifiable diseases and the main incidents were confined to the occurrence of a small number of cases of measles and sonne dysentery. The increase in the number of notified cases of pulmonary tuberculosis experienced in 1964 showed a slight fall for 1965, and it would appear that the yearly incidence figure for this disease is likely to settle at about twelve for the time being for this district. There was no mass radiography survey of the general public this year since one had taken place during the previous year, but two factory surveys were undertaken with good attendance figures.

The representation of unfit properties for clearance was vigorously pursued again this year despite a temporary staff shortage, and over one hundred houses were represented either as "individual unfits" or by way of clearance areas. It is noted that 1,081 unfit properties have now been represented since 1956 and it is proposed, unless unavoidably prevented, to continue at a rate of something in excess of one hundred properties per year for the next ten years and thereby end the slum problem for this district.

There is no measurable fluoride content in this district's water supplies and the children continue to be deprived, with the usual excess of dental decay, of the 1p.p. million fluoridation recommended by the Ministry of Health to confer benefits to dental (and, in consequence, general) health greatly exceeding the cost of introducing it. The Minister, having been advised on all the pros and cons, is convinced that fluoridation of our water supplies is completely safe in the dosage laid down. This Authority considered

the matter again during the year in relation to circular 15 / 65 (Wales) and reaffirmed their previous decision in favour of fluoridation of the district's public water supplies despite propaganda from the anti-fluoridation elements. We are still awaiting action by the County Council as the Local Health Authority to implement fluoridation to the level appropriate for the reduction of dental decay.

The village of Penyrheol has, eventually, been provided with a proper mains water supply and the work was completed during the year by the Pontypool and District Water Company. There is no part of the district remaining without a piped supply of treated water. The public water supplies to the whole district during the year left nothing to be desired from the aspect of both quantity and quality as shown by the absence of restrictions in supply and the excellent results obtained on bacteriological analysis of numerous samples.

Physical Features

The Pontypool Urban District is situated on the eastern outcrop of the South Wales Coalfield and occupies an area of 15,907 acres. The mining areas in the District are in general away from the centres of population.

The altitude varies from 1,789 feet above sea level at Mynydd Varteg Fawr in Abersychan Parish to 178·7 feet above sea level at the Sor, Cwmbwrrwch, in the Panteg Parish. The altitude at the Town Hall is 431 feet above sea level. The populated portion of the Urban District is mainly contained in a narrow valley.

General Statistics and Social Conditions

Census population 1921—44,831

Census population 1931—43,910 (22,723 males and 21,187 females)

Census population 1951—42,703 (21,242 males and 21,461 females)

Census population 1961—39,930 (19,930 males and 20,103 females)

Estimated population Mid-1965 = 38,720.

The yearly estimate of the district's population by the Registrar General has shown a steady downward trend over the years.

1955—41,660

1956—41,280

1957—40,610

1958—40,290

1959—40,020

1960—39,720

1961—39,710

1962—39,750

1963—39,280

1964—39,000

1965—38,720

These estimates show a drop of 2,940 in population since 1955.

It is noted that the Registrar General's mid-year estimates of population again show a drop of slightly under 300 for the year despite a natural increase per year in recent years of about 150. This is surely due in the main to the drift of the young married couples, who are the potential family makers, to other areas where housing accommodation is readily available to them, even though costly. It is imperative for any district wishing to hold its population figures to cater for this category by building sufficient suitable flats.

The main heavy industries in the district include coal mining, the manufacture of stainless steel and glass making. The main light industries include the manufacture of nylon yarn and the making of soft toys.

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

TABLE I. Showing the yearly number of live births, estimated mid-year population and birth rate per 1,000 population for this district since 1958.

YEAR	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Number of live births	694	661	675	632	649	587	569	623
Estimated mid-year population	38,720	39,000	39,280	39,750	39,710	39,720	40,020	40,290
Birth rate per 1,000 population	18.0	16.9	17.2	15.9	16.3	14.8	14.2	15.5

The live births allocated to this district for 1965 numbered 694 (356 males and 338 females), which was an increase of 33 over the previous year. The 694 live births were made up of 667 (336 males and 331 females) legitimate births and 27 (20 males and 7 females) illegitimate births.

The natural increase (excess of births over deaths) for this year was 227 as compared with 160 in the previous year.

Stillbirths allocated to the district for 1965 totalled 21 (6 males and 15 females) and one of these was illegitimate.

The stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths for the year was 29.4.

The live birth rate at 18.0 per 1,000 population has reached its highest in recent years.

The local birth rate of 18.0 must be multiplied by a factor of 1.11 to give an adjusted rate of 20.0 before a comparison is made with the national birth rate for this year which is 18.1.

TABLE II. Showing the births registered in and allocated to this district for 1965 according to sex, month and quarter of occurrence, together with the inward transferable births.

Month	Males	Females	Total	Quarterly Births
January	25	9	34	109
February	15	14	29	
March	23	23	46	
April	24	21	45	117
May	19	16	35	
June	21	16	37	
July	14	15	29	100
August . . .	12	16	28	
September	19	24	43	
October	21	12	33	98
November	17	17	34	
December	15	16	31	
TOTALS	225	199	424	424
Inward transferable births	131	139	270	
GRAND TOTALS for the year	356	338	694	

Comparative Birth Rates—1965

Pontypool Urban District	...	...	20.0 (Adjusted)
Monmouthshire Administrative County	...	...	19.1 (Adjusted)
England and Wales	...	...	18.1 (Provisional)

TABLE III. Showing the yearly number of deaths, estimated mid-year population, and the death rate per 1,000 population for this district since 1958.

YEAR	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Number of deaths	467	501	512	481	517	498	471	461
Estimated mid-year population	38,720	39,000	39,280	39,750	39,710	39,720	40,020	40,290
Death-rate per 1,000 population	12.1	12.8	13.0	12.1	13.0	12.5	11.8	11.4

The number of deaths allocated to the district for 1965 was 467 (257 males and 210 females), which shows a decrease of 34 as compared with the previous year and in fact the lowest figure since 1958. The crude death rate per 1,000 population was 12.1.

The allocation of these deaths to cause and in sex groups is in table V.

The cancers caused 73 deaths (43 males and 30 females) or 15.3% of the total deaths. Cancer of the lung and bronchus caused 18 deaths (15 males and 3 females), compared with 26 for the previous year.

Diseases of the heart and blood vessels caused 266 deaths (140 males and 126 females), or 57% of the total deaths.

No death was assigned to maternal causes during this year.

Motor vehicle accidents caused 7 deaths (5 males and 2 females).

All other accidents caused 9 deaths (5 males and 4 females).

There was one death (a female) allocated to pulmonary tuberculosis and 2 deaths (both females) allocated to non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Diseases of the respiratory system (excluding tuberculosis and cancer of the lung) caused 60 deaths (35 males and 25 females), or 12.8% of the total deaths.

The local crude death rate of 12.1 must be multiplied by a comparability factor of 1.05 to give an adjusted rate of 12.7 before it can be compared with the national rate for the year, which was 11.5.

TABLE IV. Showing the deaths registered in and allocated to this district for 1965, according to sex, month and quarter of occurrence, together with inward transferable deaths.

Month	Males	Females	Total	Quarterly deaths
January	11	13	24	94
February	17	14	31	
March	21	18	39	
April	14	12	26	78
May	14	12	26	
June	14	12	26	
July	10	9	19	82
August	19	11	30	
September ..	20	13	33	
October	5	12	17	91
November	21	17	38	
December	22	14	36	
TOTALS	188	157	345	345
Inward transferable deaths	69	53	122	
GRAND TOTAL for the year	257	210	467	

Comparative Death Rates—1965

Pontypool Urban District	12.7 (Adjusted)
Monmouthshire Administrative County ..	12.3 (Adjusted)
England and Wales	11.5

TABLE V. Showing the deaths from all causes, infant deaths, births and stillbirths allocated to this district for 1965.

Causes of death				Male	Female
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	—	1
2.	Tuberculosis, other..	..	..	—	2
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	—	—
5.	Whooping cough	..	..	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	..	..	—	—
8.	Measles	..	..	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	10	5
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	..	15	3
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	—	3
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	—	3
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	17	4
15.	Leukæmia, aleukæmia	..	..	1	2
16.	Diabetes	..	..	1	3
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	33	44
18.	Coronary disease, angina	..	..	72	32
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	3	2
20.	Other heart diseases	..	..	22	38
21.	Other circulatory diseases	..	..	10	10
22.	Influenza	..	..	1	—
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	8	14
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	23	9
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	..	..	3	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	—	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	..	..	1	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	2	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	1	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	2	3
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	19	11
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	5	2
34.	All other accidents	..	..	5	4
35.	Suicide	..	..	2	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	1	—
TOTAL ALL CAUSES				257	210
Deaths in infants under 1 year of age :—					
	Legitimate	..	..	7	6
	Illegitimate	..	..	1	—
	Total	..	..	8	6
Total births				356	338
	Legitimate	..	..	336	331
	Illegitimate	..	..	20	7
Still births—Total				6	15
	Legitimate	..	..	6	14
	Illegitimate	..	..	—	1

Estimated population - mid 1965 = 38,720
(for calculation of birth and death rates).

Comparability factors : Births Deaths

 1.11 1.05

TABLE VI. Showing the deaths registered in and allocated to this district for 1965 in quinquennial age groups and by sex.

Age last birthday	Males	Females	Total
0-4 ..	9	6	15
5-9 ..	1	1	2
10-14 ..	2	—	2
15-19 ..	—	1	1
20-24 ..	—	—	—
25-29 ..	3	1	4
30-34 ..	1	1	2
35-39 ..	4	2	6
40-44 ..	3	1	4
45-49 ..	6	2	8
50-54 ..	12	11	23
55-59 ..	23	8	31
60-64 ..	28	16	44
65-69 ..	35	24	59
70-74 ..	39	35	74
75-79 ..	38	29	67
80-84 ..	30	35	65
85-89 ..	17	23	40
90-94 ..	4	11	15
95 and over ..	2	3	5
All ages ..	257	210	467

It will be seen from the above table that 325 (165 males and 160 females) reached the age of 65 years at death, or 70% of the total deaths.

The age of 75 years was attained by 192 (91 males and 101 females), or 41% of the total deaths.

INFANT MORTALITY

TABLE VII. Showing the yearly number of infant deaths, live births, etc., for this district since 1958.

Year	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Number of deaths in infants under 1 year	14	16	20	20	15	15	19	16
Number of live births	694	661	675	632	649	587	569	623
Infant mortality rate	20.2	24.2	29.6	31.7	23.1	25.6	33.4	25.7

There were 14 infant deaths (8 males and 6 females) assigned to this district for this year, of which one (a male) was of illegitimate birth.

Of the 14 infant deaths 12 occurred in hospitals and 2 at home.

There were 10 infant deaths in the first week of life, 11 in the first month of life and 14 under the age of 6 months.

The number of infant deaths and the infant mortality rate are both the lowest recorded for this district.

The greatest single cause of infant death was again prematurity.

The infant deaths are allocated to the various causes and in age groups in Table VIII.

The local infant mortality rate of 20.2 per 1,000 live births compares very favourably with the national rate of 19.0 and the rate of 21.2 for Monmouthshire.

TABLE VIII. Showing the infant deaths (i.e. deaths in infants under one year of age) assigned to this district for 1965 by cause and in age groups.

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Prematurity	4	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Extreme hydramnios— twin pregnancy ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Hyaline membrane disease	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Respiratory failure ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Meningitis and Septic- aemia with congenital duodenal obstruction and mongolism ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Broncho pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Broncho pneumonia and mongolism	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Rhesus incompatibility	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
ALL CASES ..	10	1	—	—	11	2	1	—	—	14

TABLE IX. Showing the infant mortality rates for England and Wales, the county of Monmouthshire and Pontypool Urban District since 1952.

Year	England and Wales	Monmouthshire	Pontypool U.D.
1952	27.6	33.9	27.2
1953	26.8	32.6	33.7
1954	25.4	39.7	49.3
1955	24.9	33.9	35.5
1956	23.7	29.0	26.3
1957	23.1	31.0	34.4
1958	22.6	25.8	25.7
1959	22.2	27.2	33.4
1960	21.9	25.5	25.6
1961	21.6	28.0	23.1
1962	21.6	25.0	31.7
1963	21.1	25.6	29.6
1964	19.9	28.6	24.2
1965	19.0	21.2	20.2

TABLE X. Showing the number of inquests during 1965 on persons belonging to this district and the causes of death.

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
Road accident—driver	3	—	3
Road accident—passenger	—	1	1
Road accident—pedestrian	2	1	3
Accidental gun shot wounds	1	—	—
Barbiturate and alcoholic poisoning	—	1	1
Carbon monoxide poisoning—manslaughter	1	—	—
Accidental falls in the home	2	3	5
Accidents at work	3	—	3
Cancer of bronchus	1	—	1
Massive pneumoconiosis and tuberculosis	1	—	1
Suicides	2	1	3
ALL CAUSES	16	7	23

There were 22 inquests involving 15 males and 7 females belonging to this district who died during the year.

Road accident deaths involved 7 persons (5 males and 2 females) including 3 drivers (males, aged 35 years, 25 years and 61 years), 1 passenger (a female aged 30 years) and 3 pedestrians (males aged 71 and 85 years and a female aged 8 years).

Falls in the home caused 5 deaths including 2 males (aged 27 and 96 years) and 3 females (aged 68, 82 and 92 years).

The death from accidental gun shot wounds involved a boy aged 10 years.

The manslaughter death involved a boy aged 12 years, who was also suffering from a malignant condition.

Accidents at work resulted in the deaths of 3 males aged 33, 53 and 55 years.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The notifications of notifiable diseases received from general practitioners, hospital medical officers and chest physicians during the year are shown in age and sex groups in Tables XII and XV.

The district has now had thirteen consecutive years free from any notification of diphtheria, but this satisfactory state does not mean that there should be any relaxation in the maintenance of a high level of immunisation in the child population. Adequate provision is made in the district to enable this situation to be met.

TABLE XI. Showing completed courses of primary immunisation and re-inforcing doses given to those under 16 years in this district during 1965.

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16 years	Total
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-61		
1. Triple DTP	155	234	27	8	9	1	434
2. Diphtheria / Pertussis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
3. Diphtheria / Tetanus	3	3	—	1	8	3	18
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
5. Pertussis	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
6. Tetanus	—	—	—	—	9	16	25
1 + 2 + 3 + 4 (Diphtheria)	158	237	27	9	17	7	455
1 + 2 + 5 (Whooping Cough)	155	234	28	8	10	2	437
1 + 3 + 6 (Tetanus)	158	237	27	9	26	20	477
RE-INFORCING DOSES							
1. Triple DTP	2	43	187	61	61	2	356
2. Diphtheria / Pertussis	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
3. Diphtheria / Tetanus	—	2	12	8	72	11	105
4. Diphtheria	—	—	1	—	11	—	12
5. Pertussis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 + 2 + 3 + 4 (Diphtheria)	2	45	200	69	145	13	474
1 + 2 + 5 (Whooping Cough)	2	43	187	61	62	2	357
1 + 3 + 6 (Tetanus)	2	45	199	69	133	13	362

TABLE XIII. Showing the number of vaccinations against small-pox carried out in the district during 1965.

Age at date of vaccination	I Number of persons vaccinated (or re-vaccinated) during period		II Number of cases specially reported during period		
	Number vaccinate ^d	Number re- vaccinated	(a) Generalised vaccinia	(b) Post- vaccinal encephalo- myelitis	(c) Death from complica- tions of vaccination other than (a) & (b)
0-3 months	—	—	—	—	—
3-6 months	2	—	—	—	—
6-9 months	1	—	—	—	—
9-12 months	1	—	—	—	—
1 year	126	—	—	—	—
2-4 years	26	2	—	—	—
5-15 years	5	7	—	—	—
TOTAL	161	9	—	—	—

There was an improvement in the number of vaccinations as compared with the previous year (161 primary vaccinations against 118 in 1964), which is considered a reasonable response in the face of general apathy in respect of vaccination against smallpox.

The response to immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus is also considered satisfactory, even if it still falls well short of being complete.

TABLE XII Showing the notifiable diseases notified in this district during 1965, analysed in age and sex groups and giving the admissions to hospital. (Corrected for diagnosis). (Tuberculosis excluded).

DISEASE	Under 1 yr.		1-2 years		2-3 years		3-4 years		4-5 years		5-10 years		10-15 years		15-25 years		25-35 years		35-45 years		45-65 years		65+ years		ALL AGES			Cases admitted to hospital			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.		T.		
Diphtheria ..	-	-	-	5	-	7	-	5	-	4	-	7	-	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	31	-	59	-		
Measles ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	
Scarlet fever ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ac. primary and Influenzal pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food poisoning ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polio myelitis:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralytic ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthrax ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	5	7	5	5	3	2	5	7	9	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	29	34	63	-	3		

TABLE XIV Showing the number of cases of notifiable diseases notified yearly since 1950 (~~corrected for (Tuberculosis - Diagnosed - excluded.)~~)

DISEASE	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
Diphtheria ..	-	70	684	-	3	709	-	2	92	-	620	187	338	-	509	-
Measles ..	59	3	7	12	3	3	9	36	39	32	17	7	10	110	1,351	1
Scarlet Fever ..	1	8	8	17	10	5	3	63	31	49	19	225	50	61	56	18
Whooping Cough ..	-	-	9	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	184	55	59
Puerperal pyrexia ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	180
Ac. primary and influenzal pneumonia ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	1	3	-	6	5	15	11
Erysipelas ..	-	-	1	-	1	2	4	-	-	1	1	-	4	2	3	3
Food poisoning ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	3	1	8
Meningococcal infections ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Typhoid ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	12	-	-
Dysentery ..	2	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	5
Ophthalmia ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neonatorum ..	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Acute Encephalitis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Paralytic ..	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	8	-	2
(b) Non-paralytic ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthrax ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS

The chest clinic for the district is conveniently situated in the town centre at the Park Buildings.

The clinic is open on two whole days weekly, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and is adequate for the needs of the district.

The tuberculosis notifications for the year totalled 12, made up of 11 pulmonary cases (6 males and 5 females) and 1 non-pulmonary case (a male). This total was two less than in the previous year. There were no notifications amongst children and the youngest case notified was 22 years of age.

There were two mass radiography surveys at factories in the district during the year, with the following results:—

1. Messrs Richard Thomas & Baldwins Ltd., Panteg.—Steel Works.

	Males	Females	Total
Total number examined	536	48	584
Total found to be abnormal cases ...	8	1	9
(a) Referred to Chest Physician as cases requiring further investigation	4	1	5
(b) Other abnormalities of the chest	4	—	4

2. Messrs L. Rees & Co. Ltd., Pontypool.—Soft Toy Factory.

	Males	Females	Total
Total number examined	27	230	257
Total found to be abnormal cases ...	1	3	4
(a) Referred to Chest Physician as cases requiring further investigation	—	2	2
(b) Other abnormalities of the chest	1	1	2

Respiratory Tuberculosis and Lung Cancer Deaths for England and Wales — 1965

The provisional death rate per million population for England and Wales for 1965 for respiratory tuberculosis was 42, being a further decrease in mortality for this disease over the previous year (47 in 1964).

During 1965 the death rate per million population for cancer of the lung and bronchus was 553 (535 in 1964), which shows a further increase in deaths from this condition.

In actual figures this means 26,399 deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus and 2,008 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis (the respective figures for 1964 were 25,371 and 2,208 deaths).

TABLE XV. Showing the new cases of tuberculosis notified and the deaths due to tuberculosis during 1965 in age and sex groups and by type of disease. (Corrected for diagnosis).

Age groups in yrs.	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—54	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
55—64	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
65 +	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS ..	6	5	1	—	—	1	—	2

Three of the eleven cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified (1 male and 2 females) had a positive sputum when diagnosed. One of the female patients was an advanced case when discovered and died within a few days of admission to hospital.

The two female deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis were certified as being due to renal tuberculosis and had not been formally notified under the regulations.

There was no notification received of any inward transfer of cases which had previously been diagnosed in other areas.

TABLE XVI. Showing the number of cases of tuberculosis remaining on the register at 31/12/1965.

Males		Females		TOTAL
Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
144	18	93	15	270

TABLE XVII Showing the yearly notifications of tuberculosis (all forms) for males and females, and the yearly deaths from all forms of tuberculosis since 1944. (Corrected for diagnosis)

Year	Yearly notifications of tuberculosis				Total yearly notifications of pulmonary & non-pulmonary tuberculosis	Yearly deaths from tuberculosis				Total of yearly deaths from all forms of tuberculosis
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		
	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	
1944	27	29	3	8	67	14	9	2	1	26
1945	46	22	2	6	76	10	18	3	2	33
1946	19	13	11	3	46	12	8	2	2	24
1947	16	23	5	9	53	9	10	1	1	21
1948	21	22	4	10	57	16	5	3	1	25
1949	14	17	4	3	38	16	6	1	1	24
1950	19	17	1	4	41	6	2	1	1	10
1951	24	15	1	7	47	9	2	—	1	12
1952	25	13	5	2	45	5	4	3	1	12
1953	12	6	2	3	23	2	3	1	—	6
1954	13	10	—	3	26	4	1	—	—	5
1955	8	8	2	1	19	1	2	—	—	3
1956	8	7	1	—	16	1	4	2	—	7
1957	8	5	—	1	14	—	2	—	—	2
1958	9	9	2	2	22	—	—	—	—	—
1959	10	9	1	1	21	2	—	—	—	2
1960	8	2	1	1	12	2	1	1	—	4
1961	12	5	—	2	19	1	1	—	1	3
1962	8	3	—	2	13	4	—	1	—	5
1963	3	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
1964	8	4	—	2	14	2	1	—	—	3
1965	6	5	1	—	12	—	1	—	2	3

TABLE XVIII. Showing the notification rates and death rates for tuberculosis per 1,000 of the estimated mid-year population for this district since 1938.

Year	Notification rates per 1,000 population		Death rates per 1,000 population	
	Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary
1938	1.09	.42	.52	.07
1939	1.15	.49	.42	.07
1940	.84	.48	.58	.12
1941	1.13	.41	.74	.05
1942	.67	.36	.41	.19
1943	.99	.22	.49	.10
1944	1.34	.26	.55	.07
1945	1.88	.19	.67	.12
1946	.76	.33	.48	.10
1947	.93	.33	.45	.05
1948	1.01	.33	.50	.09
1949	.73	.16	.56	.05
1950	.84	.12	.19	.04
1951	.92	.18	.26	.02
1952	.90	.17	.21	.09
1953	.42	.12	.12	.02
1954	.55	.07	.12	NIL
1955	.38	.07	.06	NIL
1956	.36	.02	.12	.04
1957	.32	.03	.05	NIL
1958	.45	.10	NIL	NIL
1959	.47	.05	.05	NIL
1960	.26	.05	.08	.03
1961	.43	.05	.05	.03
1962	.28	.05	.10	.03
1963	.10	NIL	NIL	NIL
1964	.31	.05	.08	NIL
1965	.28	.02	.03	.05

GENERAL HOUSING INFORMATION

1.	Houses in which defects were remedied by the owner after informal notice	12
2.	Houses in which defects were remedied by the owner after formal notice under Public Health Acts ...	31
3.	Houses in which defects were remedied after formal notice under the Housing Act, 1957	Nil
4.	Number of post-war council houses completed by 31.12.65	2,795
5.	Number of council houses under construction at 31.12.65	341
6.	Number of council houses completed during 1965 ...	124
7.	Number of houses completed by private enterprise during 1965	97
8.	Number of houses under construction by private enterprise at 31.12.65	74
9.	Number of individual unfit houses represented to the Council during 1965	51
10.	Number of Closing or Demolition Orders (as appropriate) made during 1965	42
11.	Number of Clearance Areas represented to the Council during 1965	5
12.	Number of houses included in these 5 Clearance Areas	51
13.	Number of Clearance Orders and Compulsory Purchase Orders confirmed during 1965	5
14.	Number of houses included in these 5 Orders ...	56
15.	Number of condemned houses still occupied at 31.12.65 (approx.)	300
16.	Number of houses demolished since 1956	403
17.	Number of houses condemned and vacant at 31.12.65	335
18.	Number of houses which can be demolished and are out to contract for demolition at 31.12.65	85
19.	Number of applications received for certificates of Disrepair under the Rent Act, 1957, during 1965 ...	Nil
20.	Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued during 1965	Nil

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS MADE DURING 1965

(a) Number of grants made during 1965	...	...	67
(b) Amount of improvement grants for 1965	...	...	£14,211
(c) Number of grants made 1949—1965 inclusive	...	...	749
(d) Amount of improvement grants for 1949—1965 inclusive (approx.)	...	...	£136,136

The 67 grants made included 36 standard grants and 31 discretionary grants.

Tabulation showing slum clearance progress, rehousing from unfit houses, etc., since 1956

Year	No. of unfit houses represented yearly	No. of unfit houses in Col. (2) which were vacant when represented	No. of unfit houses condemned yearly	No. of rehouseings from condemned houses yearly	No. of Council houses built each year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1956	28	3	33	38	186
1957	39	4	29	21	95
1958	51	6	35	42	64
1959	182	11	85	62	82
1960	201	23	245	64	73
1961	109	5	73	65	87
1962	132	7	185	105	178
1963	120	13	143	46	64
1964	117	11	68	49	74
1965	102	3	98	94	124
1956 to 1965	1,081	86	994	586	1,027

It is noted that unfit houses have been represented at the rate of 108 per year over the last 10 years and at the rate of 138 per year over the last 7 years.

Four public inquiries were held during the year in the case of objections to clearance orders and in one instance the authority was successful, and the results are awaited in the three others.

HOUSING

Return for year ending 31/12/'65

A.	IN OR ADJOINING CLEARANCE AREAS declared under Section 42 of the Housing Act 1957	Unfit for human habitation	No. of houses No. of separate dwellings contained therein	69
HOUSES DEMOLISHED during the year.	NOT IN OR ADJOINING CLEARANCE AREAS.	Included by reason of bad arrangement	No. of houses No. of separate dwellings contained therein	— —
		On land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act 1957	No. of houses No. of separate dwellings contained therein	4 —
		As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (1) Housing Act 1957	No. of houses No. of separate dwellings contained therein	1 1
		Local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	No. of houses No. of separate dwellings contained therein	— —
		Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	No. of houses No. of separate dwellings contained therein	— —
		Houses included in unfitness orders under para 2 of the Second Schedule to the land compensation Act 1961	No. of houses No. of separate dwellings contained therein	— —
		Number of separate dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed	Reported as closed up to 31st December, 1965 Reported as closed since 31st December, 1965	50 —

HOUSING

Return for year ending 31/12/'65—(continued)

B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED during the year in pursuance of closing orders or undertakings.	Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) & 35 (1) Housing Act 1957 and Section 26 Housing Act 1961	No. of houses No. of separate dwellings contained therein	34
	Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act 1957	No. of houses No. of separate dwellings contained therein	34
C. Number of PERSONS DISPLACED during year.	PARTS OF BUILDINGS CLOSED under Section 18 Housing Act 1957		—
	From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas		167
	From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas		11
	From houses to be closed		116
	From parts of buildings to be closed		—
D. Number of FAMILIES DISPLACED during year.	From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas		62
	From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas		4
	From houses closed		31
	From parts of buildings to be closed		—

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937—1961

The following tables show the number and type of factories in the district and the inspections carried out during 1965 in connection with the above Acts.

TABLE XIX. Showing the number of factories and the inspections thereof for 1965.

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		Occu- piers prose- cuted
		Inspec- tions	Written notices	
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authority	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	113	16	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	5	—	—	—
TOTAL	118	16	—	—

TABLE XX. Showing the defects found in factories and the action taken to remedy them during the year.

Particulars	Number of defects				Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Insp.	Referred by H.M. Insp.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective .	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work).	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XXI. Showing the details of out-workers for 1965 (Sections 133 and 134).

Nature of Work (1)	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110(1) (c) (2)	No. of Cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing Apparel Making etc. Cleaning and washing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen Lace, lace curtains and nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and brass articles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and Steel cables and chains ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and Steel anchors and grapnels	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart Gear	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets other than wire nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XXI. Showing the details of out-workers for 1965 (Sections 133 and 134)—continued.

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Tents	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet & tennis balls	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper Bags	—	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc... .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys	8	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates and Sweetmeats	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	8	—	—	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS

National Assistance Act, 1948

Action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, was not considered necessary for the compulsory removal of any person in need of care and attention during the year.

Superannuation Acts, 1937—1953

During the year 48 medical examinations were carried out by the Medical Officer of Health on Council employees in connection with the above Acts. One medical examination was carried out on an employee in connection with a "break-down" pension and the necessary certificate issued.

Staff and Accommodation

The Public Health Department moved from the Library Buildings at the beginning of the year to new offices located at the former police station and this is the first time, in my view, that the Department has been properly housed since I became Medical Officer of Health in 1949.

The district remained short of one district public health inspector from the time Inspector Wilkins resigned in August, 1963, until June, 1965, when Mr. D. H. Thomas was appointed. Despite this shortage a very creditable extra effort was made by the remaining staff to maintain our slum clearance programme at its target level for this year. Mr. Thomas, who returns to us as a former pupil inspector of this authority, is devoting his energies mainly to sampling work under the Food and Drugs Act; bacteriological sampling of water supplies, milk, ice cream and swimming baths; sampling in connection with atmospheric pollution and attending to deposit gauges, volumetric apparatus and sulphur dioxide measurement; dealing with all food complaints for the district; all inspections of food premises in connection with the Food Hygiene Regulations and Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, in co-operation with the Enforcement Officer.

The Enforcement Officer, Mr. Craik, has been off ill towards the end of the year and his work is in abeyance.

The pupil public health inspector, Mr. R. G. Morgan, qualified during the year and secured a post easily as a district inspector with another authority.

A new pupil inspector, Mr. D. K. Seabourne, was appointed in October, 1965, and he has settled in well.

My thanks are due to all members of the staff for their loyal co-operation and good work during the year.

My thanks are also due to our Chairman of the Public Health Committee, Councillor H. J. Rosser, who has been most helpful.

PUBLIC ANALYST'S REPORT

I am indebted to Dr. G. V. James, M.B.E., M.Sc., F.R.I.C., Public Analyst to the Council, for the following report on the work carried out by him for this Authority during the year 1965.

I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year 1965, which follows the lines of previous ones for purposes of uniformity of classification.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

During the year a total of 177 samples were examined, of which 110 were informal samples, and the remaining 67 were formal samples.

Adulterations and Irregularities

One milk bottle showed stains due to dirt, vegetable matter and algae.

One sample of Decolorized Iodine contained an excess of iodine and a deficiency of ammonia due to reaction of ammonia with the cork. This sample was of an experimental nature.

A sample of Cornish pasty contained the body of a fly baked in it. A further sample showed presence of charred material, whilst some meat pies were mouldy.

One sample of bread contained dirty oily dough, which reflected on the hygienic conditions in the bakery, whilst a further sample contained twisted cotton.

A sample of frozen peas contained a fly of the "blue bottle" type.

A sample of corned beef was stale and the meat had an odour of mineral oil.

An ice cream lollipop label infringed the Labelling of Food Order.

The Adulteration rate is 5.65%, which is a considerable increase over recent years.

Milk

Twenty-nine samples were taken in course of sale to the Public, and the average composition was:—

FAT 3.78%, SOLIDS NOT FAT 9.00%, TOTAL SOLIDS 12.78%.

These samples were all genuine, except for the one sample, previously mentioned, which was dirty.

Dairy and Allied Products

Thirty-four samples of butter, cream, cooking fat, ice-cream and ice lollies were received, and except for the labelling of an ice lolly these samples were all satisfactory.

Meat and Fish Products and Pastes

Twenty-three samples of this class of product were received and except for the four samples previously mentioned as adulterated, all were genuine.

Wines, Spirits and Beverage Preparations

Seven samples were received and were genuine.

Cereals and Farinaceous Products

Twelve samples were received of bread, biscuits, toast, etc. and except for the two samples previously referred to were all genuine.

Jam, Dried Fruit etc.

Six samples were submitted, and all were satisfactory.

Sweets

Seven samples were examined and found to be fit for consumption.

Drugs

Thirteen samples were submitted and conformed with the declarations on the labels or the requirements of the B.P. or other official descriptions, except for the experimental sample already mentioned.

Spices, Sauces and Vinegar

Five samples were received and all were genuine.

Fresh Fruit

In view of recent newspaper comment on pesticide and other residues on foodstuffs, it is of interest to point out that two samples of apples and oranges were received, and were free from contaminants.

Miscellaneous Samples

Thirty-nine samples of unclassified foodstuffs, including tinned fruit, tinned and frozen vegetables, gelatine, sage and onion stuffing were received and, except for the sample of frozen peas referred to already, conformed with the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Water Examination

Chemical and Bacteriological examinations continue to be made on the sources of water supplied to the Urban District and an excellent standard of purity is maintained. About 250 samples are examined annually, and were submitted by both the Urban District and the Water Undertaking.

Sewage Disposal

Regular samples of sewage and effluents continue to be submitted by the Eastern Valley (Mon) Joint Sewerage Board for the Ponthir treatment plant, and the results are good.

Atmospheric Pollution

Regular measurements continue to be made, the results are summarized in Tables I and II. Domestic pollution is still serious, but some areas, notably New Inn, are affected by industrial pollution. These results should be read in conjunction with the work of the Chief Public Health Inspector using the volumetric instruments.

Radio-activity

In accordance with the County Monitoring Scheme regular samples of air, rainwater, drinking water and sewage continue to be monitored, the results continuing to be at a satisfactorily low level and below the levels of radioactivity considered to be safe by the M.R.C.

TABLE I
Mgms. Sulphur Trioxide collected per day

Month	Monmouth Crescent	Pontypool Park	Coedycando Road New Inn
January	1.10	0.86	3.19
February	1.00	0.69	0.94
March	0.81	0.79	1.90
April	0.73	0.62	1.78
May	Sample lost	0.43	1.21
June	0.38	0.42	0.91
July	0.25	0.29	1.07
August	0.15	0.08	0.43
September	0.24	0.32	0.69
October	0.40	0.35	0.78
November	0.54	0.55	0.46
December	0.69	0.54	1.30

TABLE II

Total Deposit in Tons per Square Mile per Month

Month			Monmouth Crescent	Panteg House	Pontypool Park
January	..	..	10.53	16.38	12.00
February	..	..	3.46	9.14	5.40
March	..	..	6.58	13.21	6.00
April	..	..	11.65	Sample lost	8.67
May	..	..	8.29	11.01	6.24
June	..	..	12.45	Sample lost	7.11
July	..	..	12.08	10.63	8.44
August	..	..	6.65	7.25	5.57
September	..	..	3.39	16.59	2.60
October	..	..	7.32	5.29	7.14
November	..	..	9.13	10.07	12.84
December	..	..	Sample lost	11.16	Sample lost

In conclusion I would like to take the opportunity of thanking the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Public Health Inspector and their Staffs for continued valuable co-operation throughout the year.

WATER SUPPLIES — 1965

I am indebted to H. D. Linton, Esq., A.M.INST.C.E., A.M.INST.W.E., F.A.W.O., Engineer and Manager to the Pontypool and District Water Company, who are the Statutory Water Undertakers for this Urban District, for the following report for 1965.

The following is a summary of statistics relating to the Company's water supply for 1965.

Total quantity of water distributed during 1965 was 925 m.g. which is equal to approximately 2.53 m.g.p.d. The rainfall taken at Penyrheol Reservoir for the period 1st January to 31st December, 1965 inclusive was 61.89", which is only slightly more than average. In fact no less than 13.5" fell during the month of December, so that the remainder of the year was comparatively dry. However, no difficulty was experienced in providing a full supply throughout the year.

This was the first year that Llandegfedd water was taken continuously and the total amount taken from this new source was 214 m.g. Owing to this comparatively large augmentation to the Company's sources it became unnecessary to take so much Glyn Pits water as previously. Only 28 m.g. were taken from Glyn Pits which compares with 102 m.g. taken the previous year and owing to the small quantity it was not necessary to use the softening plant to deal with the hard water. Treatment of the Glyn Pits water by Potassium Permanganate to reduce the manganese content was successfully carried out and it is expected that no further manganese trouble will be experienced.

A pumping and mainlaying scheme to bring water to the village community of Penyrheol was completed during the year. All consumers including the "Mountain Air" Public House were successfully connected in time for Christmas 1965 and the supply is now continuous.

With the exception of the softening plant all the Company's filtration and treatment stations were operative during the year and a high quality of water was maintained, the average chlorine dose was 1.0 p.p.m.

236 Bacteriological samples were analysed by the Public Health Analyst, Dr. G. V. James, M.B.E., M.Sc., F.R.I.C., and 452 Bacteriological Samples and 20 Chemical Samples, as well as 1,500 routine chlorination residual and pH tests were made by the Company's Chemist during the year. In all 2,208 samples of water were dealt with and in addition regular daily chlorination residual tests were taken by the Plant Attendants at all sources and stations. Also 4 Radio Active samples were analysed.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

I am indebted to J. M. Williams, Esq., M.A.P.H.I., Senior Public Health Inspector to the Pontypool Urban District Council, for the following report for 1965:—

Water Supplies:

During the year under review, the Public Health Department took 102 samples of mains water for bacteriological analysis. 101 samples proved to be satisfactory and it can safely be said that the piped water supplies to the whole of your area have been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

The Urban area to the South of Clarence Street, Pontypool, has been receiving approximately 4.5 million gallons of drinking water from the Llandegveth Reservoir.

The scheme for providing the hilltop village of Penyrheol with a main supply was completed during 1965 and it is estimated by the Pontypool and District Water Company that some 40 premises have now been connected thereto. This number includes several farms, two public houses (one outside your area), a small confectioner's shop and a number of dwelling houses.

As far as can be ascertained there are not more than 15 dwelling houses which are not condemned properties and served by common outside standpipes.

Sewerage:

During the early part of 1965, the Pantygasseg sewage disposal plant was completed by the Engineer and Surveyor's department. This vital plant now treats some 150,000 gallons of domestic effluent per year which would otherwise be discharging into the Cwmffrwd Brook as crude sewage.

The Engineer and Surveyor also undertook the re-organisation of the subsidiary sewer near Merchants Hill, Pontnewynydd. This work involved the relaying and re-alignment of the sewer to provide a more satisfactory fall and to abate the continuing nuisance which has been arising in that area from the storm overflow tank discharging crude sewage into the brook. The work was not quite completed by the end of the year.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The following is a summary of the Annual Report made to the Ministry of Labour under this Act:—

TABLE A. Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	1	100	6
Retail shops	3	214	70
Wholesale shops	—	6	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	—	27	Nil
Fuel storage depots	—	1	Nil
TOTALS	4	348	77

TABLE B. Number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises.

105

TABLE C. Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace.

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	644
Retail shops	907
Wholesale departments, warehouses	41
Catering establishments open to the public	113
Canteens	19
Fuel storage depots	20
TOTAL	1,744
TOTAL MALES	680
TOTAL FEMALES	1,064

Food Control:

(a) Inspection of Food Premises

During 1965, the employment of the third Public Health Inspector to complete the establishment, gave considerable impetus to this aspect of the Department's work. Many inspections were made and notices served under The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. Up to the end of the year work of compliance had been proceeding satisfactorily although some food handlers were slow in carrying out the requirements. In two instances only, however, had authority been sought to proceed summarily against offenders, but in these cases also the work has now been given to a builder.

The number of food premises in the area is as follows:—

General stores selling all food commodities	..	..	186
Greengrocers and Fishmongers..	..	..	10
Butchers	..	..	33
Bakers	..	..	4
Fish and chip shops	..	..	11
Cafes	..	..	12
Public houses and hotels	..	..	78
Private clubs..	..	..	20
Off licence premises	..	..	8
Works canteens	..	..	8

The Pontypool Market also houses the following businesses:—

Grocers	..	..	1
Cooked meat products	..	..	4
Butchers	..	..	9
Fishmongers..	..	..	2
Greengrocers (including farmer/casuals)	..	12 at least	
Sweet Confectionery	..	..	2
Cake Confectionery	..	..	3

The grocer and the cooked meat shops are provided with sinks and hot water and the market has 6 wash-hand basins which are available for use by the stall holders.

The slaughterhouse at Abersychan continued, under new management, to create a public health and administrative problem. Whilst conditions are far better than previously, even now the premises are not always in full compliance with the Regulations, although serious efforts are being made by the licensee. It must be pointed out, however, that this slaughterhouse has been in existence for many years and, while it may be easier to plan, organise and administer a new premises, the problems of an old building are not so easily solved.

(b) Sampling

(i) For Bacteriological Analysis

Milk. The following table shows the numbers and results of the samples taken for that purpose.

Type of Sample	Total No. Taken	Phosphatase			Meth. Blue			Turbidity			Bottle Washes	
		Sat.	Unsat.	Void	Sat.	Unsat.	Void	Sat.	Unsat.	Void	Sat.	Unsat.
Pasteurised Milk	141	141	—	—	139	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested Raw Milk	8	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilized Milk	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	—	—	—	—
Bottle Washes	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
TOTAL	212	141	—	—	146	3	—	48	—	—	24	—

Ice Cream:

68 samples of ice-cream were taken from various registered premises, mainly the local manufacturers. The results were as follows:—

Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
55	3	3	7

(ii) For Biological Examination

12 samples of raw milk were taken from local producers and subjected to testing for *Brucella Abortus*. 9 were found to be satisfactory. The offending cows were identified and it was arranged with the producer that all milk from his herd would be pasteurised as a temporary measure. The three positives were found on culture to be due to recent inoculation.

(iii) For Chemical Analysis

Milk:

21 formal samples of milk were taken from local distributors and all were found under examination to comply with the legal standard. The average composition of the samples was as follows:—

Fat	Solids Not Fat	Total Solids
3.58	8.86	12.44

7 samples were taken of Channel Island milk and these also were found to be satisfactory, revealing the following average composition:—

Fat	Solids Not Fat	Total Solids
4.36	9.28	13.64

Ice Cream:

27 formal samples were taken, all proving to be satisfactory. The average compositions were as follows:—

Fat	Total Solids	Ash	Sugar, etc.
7.21	33.50	0.73	26.17

Other Food and Drugs Sampled:

100 informal samples were taken of various foods and drugs.

9 of the informal samples were of locally manufactured sausages. All were found to be genuine and gave the following averages:—

	Total Meat	Meat as Meat	Meat as Fat	Filling	Price 1lb.
Beef	57.0	31.8	25.2	43.0	2/7
Pork	67.2	37.1	30.1	32.8	3/1

(iv) Sampling under the Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963.

There are no premises or plant in the area for the pasteurisation of eggs and no samples of liquid egg were taken for the Alpha-Amylase Test during the year.

(c) Food Complaints:

The following complaints were received during the year:—

Article of Food	Nature of Complaint	Action Taken
Tin of Luncheon Meat	Two small mould spots	The tin of meat which was an imported product was purchased in Cardiff. The vendor was advised to take it either to the Cardiff Public Health Department or return it to the store.
Tin of Corned Beef	Smelling of paraffin or oil.	Analyst report said "Adulterated." Reported to Public Health Committee. Warning letter sent.
Meat Pasty	Alleged to contain the body and legs of a fly.	Authorised to proceed. Case heard by magistrate. Fined £20.
Steak and Kidney Pie	Alleged to be in a mouldy condition at time of sale.	Reported to Public Health Committee. Authorised to proceed. Case heard by local magistrate. Fined £25.
Piece of Smoked Haddock	Containing a number of Filaria Bicolor.	Fish returned to stallholder who replaced the fish. Advised to examine stock.
An opened packet of Birds Eye Deep Frozen Garden Peas	Alleged to have contained an insect resembling a blue bottle or large fly.	Unable to prove that the fly was in the frozen peas. Dealt with informally.
A cooked sausage dinner	Alleged to have contaminated a piece of wire.	Insufficient evidence. No further action.
A pint bottle of milk	Alleged to be in a dirty condition.	Summary action. Fined £10.
A loaf of bread	Alleged to contain a foreign substance.	Unable to prove that foreign matter was in loaf. Warning letter.
A loaf of bread	Alleged to contain a piece of string.	Authorised to proceed, but case withdrawn on technical grounds.
Two meat pies	Alleged to have been in a mouldy condition at time of sale.	Unable to prove. Warning letter.

(d) **Unsound Food:**

The following amounts of food were voluntarily surrendered to the District Public Health Inspectors as being unfit for human consumption:—

	cwts.	lb.	ozs.
Tinned Meat	3	15	9
Tinned Fruit	1	99	6
Fresh Meat (including bacon and ham) ..	1	97	4
Miscellaneous Tinned Goods	7	52	0
Miscellaneous Groceries	2	98	12
Tinned Fish	—	13	12
Miscellaneous Frozen Products	1	32	3
Fish	1	21	13
Fruit		40	0
Total ..	20	22	11

Common Lodging Houses

There are no common lodging houses now in existence in this district.

(e) Meat Inspection

The following is a summary from the records of meat slaughtered and inspected at the Abersychan and Pontypool Co-operative Society Ltd., slaughterhouse at Abersychan.

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep or Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Number killed ..	564	2	29	4,104	1,550	—	6,249
Number inspected	564	2	29	4,104	1,550	—	6,249
All Diseases except T.B. and Cyst. ..							
Whole Carcases ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Part Carcases or Organ condemned	118	—	2	300	110	—	530
% affected ..	22·4	—	10·4	7·3	7·1	—	8·5
T.B. ONLY:							
Whole Carcase ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Part Carcase or Organ condemned	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
% affected ..	—	—	—	—	0·51	—	0·12
CYSTICERCOSIS:							
Part Carcase or Organ affected ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases treated by refrigeration ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and Totally c'demned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Inspection of Food and Food Premises (visits paid)

	Total
Bakehouses	2
Butchers' Shops	22
Cafes	8
Confectioners	14
Dairies and Pasteurising Plants	12
Fish Shops	14
Food Complaints	19
Food & Drugs (Chemical & Bacteriological) Samples ..	346
Grocers' Shops	76
Greengrocers' Shops	36
Ice Cream Dealers' & Ice Cream Manufacturers' Premises	6
Meat Inspection	593
Mobile Shops (Hawkers)	10
Canteens	1
Slaughterhouses	14
Miscellaneous Visits	71

Housing (visits paid)

Slum Clearance Inspections	572
Environmental and Overcrowding Enquiries	20
Sanitary Fittings and Structural Defects	50
Water Supply and Pipes	2
Miscellaneous Housing Visits (Re-inspections, etc.) ..	452
Improvement Grants	83
Land Charges	477

General Sanitation (visits paid)

Accumulations	55
Atmospheric Pollution (Smoke Complaints and Observations)	21
Caravans, Fairgrounds, etc.	64
Drainage and Sewerage	148
Keeping of Animals, Birds, etc.	12
Insect Pests	10

Public House Urinals	..	..	..	..	—
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	12
Public Houses	..	..	..	..	5
Refuse Tips	..	..	..	..	2
Vermin Infestation	..	..	..	..	43
Unclean Premises	..	..	..	..	12
Water Supplies (Sampling, etc.)	..	..	..	..	17
Watercourses	..	..	..	..	9
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	..	..	..	..	101
Factories and Outworkers (visits paid)			..	..	16
Shops Act Inspections	..	..	..	..	16

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1965

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5) Agricul- tural
	NON-AGRICULTURAL				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All Other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	
Number of properties in Local Authority's District	Excluding Highway 30	Est. 12,800	Est. 708	13,508	87
Total number of <i>properties inspected</i> as a result of <i>notification</i>	18	594	20	632	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
Common rat					
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	18	580	20	618	—
Ship rat					
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse					
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	14	—	14	—
Total number of <i>properties inspected</i> in the course of <i>survey under the Act</i>	*	143	—	232	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
Common rat					
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	73	82	—	155	—
Ship rat					
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse					
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
Number of <i>infested properties</i> (in Sections II, III & IV) treated by the L.A.	91	676	20	787	—

METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS

I am indebted to the Council's Parks, Cemetery and Allotments Superintendent, W. R. Dadge, Esq., for the following information, which was recorded during 1965 at Panteg Cemetery.

Month	Rainfall in inches	Number of rain days per month	Highest temp. per month °F	Lowest temp. per month °F
January	5.81	18	52	25
February	0.05	1	47	24
March	3.81	15	58	16
April	2.05	15	68	31
May.. ..	3.18	17	79	34
June.. ..	3.82	13	75	42
July	3.45	16	78	42
August	2.22	14	82	43
September	4.64	15	71	38
October	0.74	6	74	37
November	4.35	19	57	22
December	9.21	24	55	24

Total rainfall for 1965 — 43.33 inches

Total number of rain days for 1965 — 173 days

The rainfall for the previous ten years was as follows:—

1955 — 51.17 inches	1956 — 42.99 inches
1957 — 52.34 „	1958 — 56.96 „
1959 — 58.76 „	1960 — 73.00 „
1961 — 47.87 „	1962 — 41.05 „
1963 — 40.91 „	1964 — 30.39 „

Highest temperature for 1965 — 82°F

Lowest temperature for 1965 — 16°F



